

EUROPE  
THE WAR.

ONE DAY LATER.

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

The Armistice Accepted by  
Prussia and Italy.Prussia to Retain the Territory Con-  
quered and Italy to Have a  
Quadrilateral Fortress.The Italians and Prussians Not  
Fully Satisfied.Napoleon's Policy and Designs  
Anxiously Canvassed.The Prussians Pushing  
Into Bohemia.

ANOTHER BATTLE GOING ON.

Fighting on the Venetian  
Frontier.

REPULSE OF AUSTRIAN GUNBOATS.

The Shore End of the Atlantic  
Cable Laid.

MR. DISRAELI'S OFFICIAL HOPES.

The Cunard steamship Africa, Captain Cook, from  
Liverpool on the 17th via Queenstown on the 8th of July,  
arrived at Halifax at eight o'clock yesterday morning,  
on route for Boston.She has fifty-three passengers for Halifax and seventy-  
eight for Boston.The news by the Africa is one day later than the  
advice of the Persia published in the Herald yesterday  
morning.The Africa sailed for Boston at two o'clock yesterday  
afternoon. She was off Halifax harbor all night in a  
thick fog.

## PEACE.

The Franco-Austrian Armistice Accepted by  
Prussia and Italy.Our dispatches from London of July 5 (the very  
latest) report:—The Paris *Temps* announces that Prussia  
and Italy have accepted the armistice upon the fol-  
lowing conditions:—The Prussians to retain their present positions, the  
troops to be supported by the countries occupied.  
Austria not to incur any further expenses in the field.  
Italy to occupy as a fortress in the Quadrilateral.Italy had demanded the occupation of two fortresses  
in the Quadrilateral.A Vienna telegram says that there are good prospects  
that hostilities will not be resumed for six weeks.

## THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Contradictory Reports—A Secure Peace Feel-  
ing in Paris.In commercial circles the *Moniteur's* announcement of  
the cessation of hostilities and the mediation of Napoleon  
was accepted as almost conclusive evidence of peace.

Effect on 'Change and the Bourse.

The excitement on the London Stock Exchange on the  
8th of July was great, especially with regard to Italian  
securities, which largely advanced. English securities  
were kept down by the maintenance of the Bank rate at  
ten per cent.On the Paris Bourse rates advanced four per cent, mak-  
ing a total recovery of 6½ per cent within a few days,  
while Italian stock advanced 17 per cent in two days.On the 6th instant the sanguine hopes were not only  
not realized, but commenced gradually melting away.

A Prussian Denial.

The Minister of Police at Berlin has announced that  
the proposals for an armistice presented by General  
Gallatin have been declined.The semi-official *Neue Allgemeine Zeitung*  
will be accorded to which do not  
say that the claims of Prussia and the sacrifices made  
to sustain them.

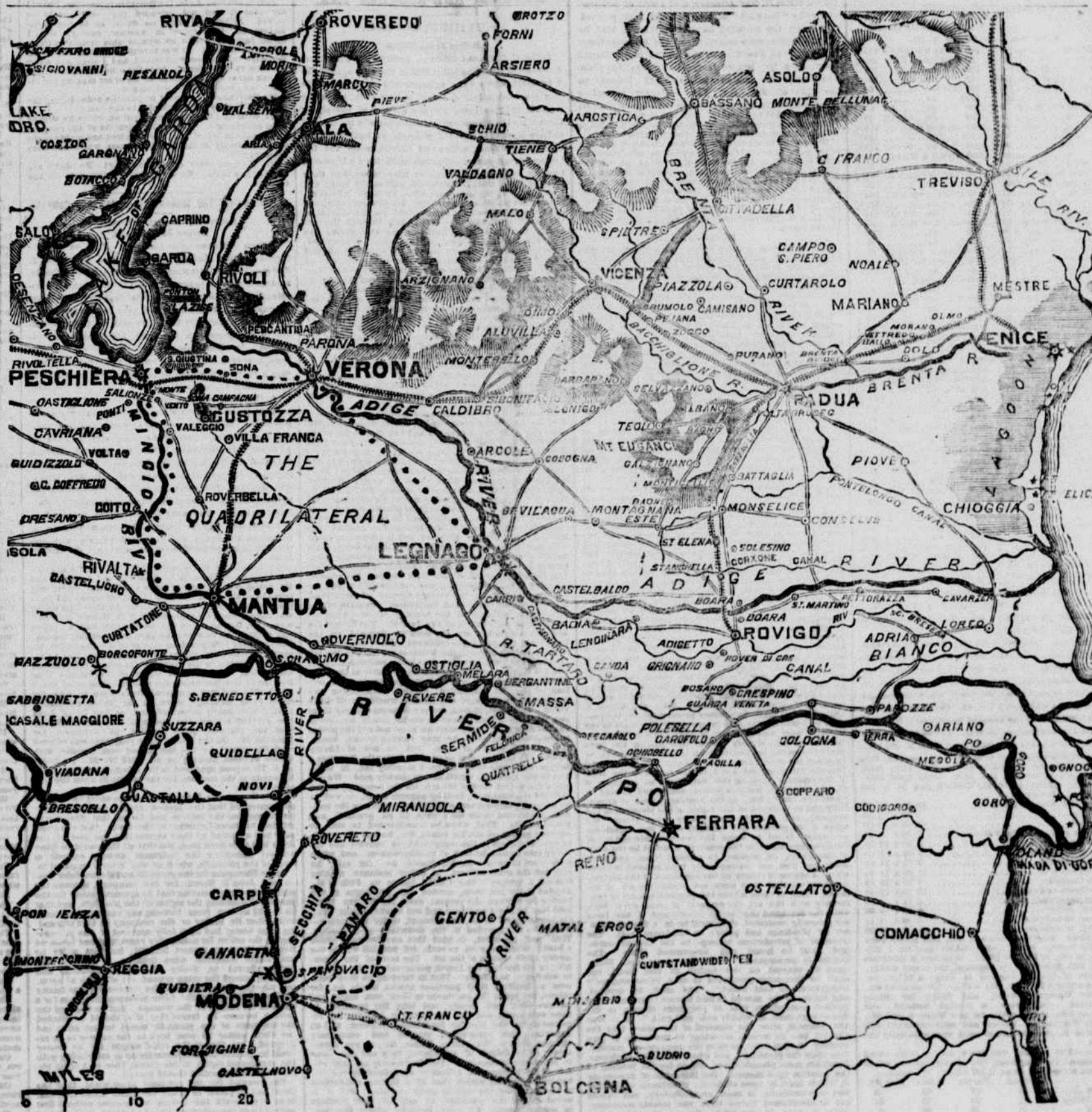
What Prussia Demands.

It was believed in official circles in Berlin that an ar-  
mistice can only be accepted after a provisional settle-  
ment of the principal bases of the negotiation for peace.Prussia will demand the occupation of the whole of  
Bohemia and the evacuation by Austria of the fortresses  
of Koniggratz, Josephstadt and Theresienstadt.

Italian Opinions.

The Florence journals consider the Austrian proposals  
unpalatable.They regard the cessation of hostilities as a stratagem to  
isolate Prussia, enabling Austria to resume hostilities  
against Italy.They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such a  
proceeding, the cession of Venetia to Prussia with a  
view to the subsequent cession to Italy would be a viola-

## NAPOLEON'S NEW POSSESSIONS IN ITALY.

Map of Venice and the Quadrilateral, Showing the Important Military and Naval Positions  
Ceded to France by Austria.

## THE NAVIES.

Austrian Challenge to the Italian Fleet.

[Ancona June 27] correspondence of Gallatin's Men-

The Austrian fleet appeared before the port this morn-

ing. It consisted of six iron-clad ships, six large

steamers and a despatch boat. The Italian squadron was

at anchor in the roadstead, taking on board the guns and

also undergoing repairs. The first vessel sighted, but

there was not sufficient room for the ships to move

when the small steamer which kept watch at some dis-

tance from the coast returned in haste to announce the

arrival of the Austrian fleet.

The Austrian ships approached the roadstead in line of

battle. The first two iron-clad frigates which

were ready having gone out to meet them, the Austrians

fired four shots, and then changing their course

proceeded in a northerly direction. The twenty-three

other ships then quitted their anchorage in succession

and took up a position along the coast; they appeared to

be about to follow the Austrians when they were seen to

stop suddenly. A contest of war of the captains in

command had assembled on board the Austrian vessel,

and had decided that in consequence of the state of the

first the Austrians should not be pursued.

It is not known to what result the dispute in command

such an excess of prudence on the part of Admiral

Persano, who might have changed the whole challenge of

the Austrians into a memorable triumph for the Italians?

The thirteen ships of the Italian fleet were arrayed in

the twenty-three of the latter.

## RUSSIA.

Concentration of the Czar's Troops on the

Bellegard Frontiers. Battle of the Russian

Soldiers. Towards Austria and Prussia.

From London, July 18, 1866.

The Russian Government has issued a circular de-

termining the position of the Russian troops on the

Bellegard Frontiers. The Russian troops are to be

concentrated on the Bellegard Frontiers. The Russian

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## ENGLISH OPINIONS.

How Will Napoleon Act? Is He a Trustee or

Xpion for Austria? The London Times of the 7th of July says there is too

much reason to fear that Austria will be unable to

withdraw any considerable number of troops from Ven-

etia, and unless sheltered by the arms of France may soon

be compelled to hear terms of peace dictated by

Prussia in her own camp.

The Times remarks the next question is whether the

Emperor Napoleon will back his tender of good offices by

a refusal of armed interference, and whether in any event

he will be content with part stakeholder or will

act upon principles apparently foreboding to

his letter to M. Drouin de Lhuys. Does he

regard himself as simple trustee of France for Italy or

will he make his own terms before transferring it? Will

he attempt to witness the degradation of Prussia in

Northern Europe without announcing any fresh restora-

tion of the Eastern frontier of France? Or will he in-

vite the great Powers to aid in a new partition of the

continent, based on the rights of nationality and national

boundaries? It is difficult to believe that either Italy or

Prussia will ultimately reject the pacific overtures of the

Emperor Napoleon, especially if they should be sup-

ported by England. Sooner or later, therefore, without

sacrificing a single soldier or imposing the slightest bur-

den on France, the French Emperor will probably find

himself again the real arbiter of Europe. It is a position

which lofty ambition would disdain to shun.

The London News compares the cessation of hostilities

to France as an act of a debtor who makes away with his

property when on the eve of bankruptcy. There is a want

of frankness about the Austrian government that is

fitted to exasperate Prussia. If Austria wants the army

corps in Italy near Vienna to make better terms, Prussia

cannot be expected to aid her in setting them at

liberty. There is no doubt but that the refusal of French

mediation would be a very serious event, but it would

not be safe to conclude too abruptly that the powerful

word of Napoleon will instantly restore peace in Europe.

Garibaldi's Wound.

Garibaldi's wound was very slight.

The Austrian Fleet—Repulse of Two Gun-

boats by the Italians.

A despatch from Brescia of July 6, says:—Two Aus-

trian gunboats have been repulsed in an attack on Gar-

damo, Lago di Garda.

Evacuation of the Minico.

It was asserted that the Austrians had evacuated all

their positions on the right bank of the Minico.

Allied Congratulations.

The municipality of Florence has presented an address

to the Prussian ambassador congratulating him on the

Prussian victory, and the city is decorated with flags a

honor of them.

A Second Austrian Conscriptio.

A second conscription has been ordered to take place

in Hungary.

The Clam-Gallas Court Martial.

Vienna papers announce that General Clam-Gallas,

commander of the first Austrian corps of the Northern

army, his Chief of Staff and another General, are about

to be tried by court martial, on account of conduct

during the operations in Bohemia.

Repulse of the Bavarians and Occupation of

Dernbach.

Several engagements have taken place between the

Prussians and Bavarians near Dernbach, in the

Weimar, in which the latter were repulsed, and the

Prussians occupied Dernbach in force.

The Prussians captured eight positions, and were ad-

vancing victoriously.

Battle of Sadowa.

The Austrian prisoners taken in the battle on the 3d

are estimated at twenty thousand. One hundred and

sixteen guns were captured. After the battle the Aus-

trians withdrew in the direction of Pardubitz. The losses

sustained by the First Prussian army were considerable;

those of the Second were comparatively small.

Italy.

Fighting on the Venetian Frontier.

Severe fighting is reported on the frontiers of Venetia.

The war intelligence from the Venetian frontier states

that the Austrians are strengthening their forces at

Rovigo.

Operations in the Mountains.

Reports are received from the Tyrol, but they are en-

tirely contradictory as to results.

The Bavarian army has entered the Tyrol, and was

proceeding in the direction of Italy.

Preparing for Battle.

A despatch of the 5th of July from the Italian head-

quarters says:—

Considering it expedient to deprive the Austrians of

the *de-pont* at Borgo Forte, on the right bank of the

Po, we have commenced operations for an attack.

It is stated that a portion of the Austrian forces in

Venetia have been ordered north.

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